AT THE CAPITAL.

CONDENSED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. -- The proclamation, declaring the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, will not be President replied that he would do all in his in its support. At the conclusion of his speech, signed until Texas and Georgia are both admitted to representation in congress.

THE LATE SECRETAY STANTON. -In the House of Representatives last Monday Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution to pay to the widow of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton the sum of \$5,000, equal to one year's salary as a judge of the United States Supreme Court. Under a uspension of the rules the resolution was adopted by a vote of 122 ayes to 30 navs.

SENATOR REVELS' SPEECH .- The Senate galleries were crowded on Monday in anticipation that Senator Revels, of Mississippi, would make his maiden speech on the condition of affairs in Georgia, and against the Bingham amendment. Those congregated were sorely disappointed, however, as the discussion of Georgia matters has been postponed until Thursday, at which time it is expected the Senator will address the Senate in an extended

President Grant has carefully perused the report of the special committee on the decline of American commerce and shipbuilding, and has expressed his hearty approval of all its recommendations. He will probably shortly send in a special message recommending immediate action upon the subject. He thinks that with our extented coast line, it is a shame that all our commerce must be done in vessels of nations, whose friendly feeling toward the United States may be questioned; and that Congress should without delay take measures to remedy the evil.

A swindled New Yorker, who purchased ex act copies of the United States legal-tenders idleness and received good photographic copies thereof, sent the same to Treasurer Spinner for redemption. They were returned, however, the letter concluding as follows : " Of the thousands who have been swindled in this foolish manner, you are the first one who has not been smart enough to discover the fact and to keep such a discreditable business from the knowledge of the Department.

The verdict of New Hampshire is an endorsement of Grant's administration. As in the initial race for the grand sweepstakes of 1868, New Hampshire, in leading off with Grant, gave the Republicans the inside track, and the lead which they held throughout, so now, in planting themselves upon the platform of Grant's administration, the New Hampshire Republicans have shown their party throughout the country how to win.

TENNESSEE .- The House Committee on Reconstruction will meet this morning and take up the case of Tennessee, and it is probable that definite action will be taken towards framing a bill to remedy the condition of affairs existing in that State. It is probable that Congress will pass an act declaring the present government of Tennessee inefficient for the protection of life and property, and providing for an election to be held by the people, only those to vote who are entitled to do so under the constitution .-Daily Chr. nlcle, 14th inst.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Julian, of Indiana, offered a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District, for the establishment of an infirmary hospital building in the city of Washington for the destitute old people, including the permanently diseased and claims to be presented within two years, and worn out slaves. By the bill \$20,000 are to be those found just and legal to be satisfied in land placed in the hands of Rachel W. M. Town-serip at the rate of \$1.25 per acre; in aid of send, minister of Friends Society in Philadel- the freedmen, and for the purpose of subdiphia, and Josephine Griffing, general agent of viding the public domain in certain States into the National Freedmen's Association, who are forty-acre tracts for homesteads for the colored to report the use made of the funds to the Sec- race; and also a joint resolution for the reretary of the Interior on the first Monday in demption of the legal-tender notes of the December, 1870.

THE GRORGIA COLORED DELEGATION .- The Legislature who came on to protest against the on Friday evening, and are stopping at Mrs. bill was taken up and further considered. Brown's, on I street, 325 old number. The IN THE HOUSE, the principal matter of members of the delegation are Simeon Beard. chairman, ex-member of the Constitutional Convention, at present clerk in the State Library of Georgia; Romulus Moore, Abraham Smith, T. J. Campbell, Jr., W. H. Harrison, Abraham Colby, Thomas Allen, and John D. Custin, all members of the Georgia Legisla-

General Butler has finished his bill in rela tion to Tennessee, and submitted it to the members from that State. He has also presented it for the action of the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill does not propose to territorialize the State, or to put it under military control; but it recites that Governor Senter was elected by fraud, and that the reconstruction acts of Congress were violated in the registration. It therefore proposes to declare the election null and void, and to order a new registration and new election. There is great anxiety to have the Georgia bill passed, in order that the Tennessee case may not be acted on without a precedent.

"Sons and Daughters of Liberty."-Mr. Wilson introduced in the Senate a bill to incorporate "The Sons and Daughters of Liberty, in the District of Columbia, a benevolent association. It names as corporators Jos. Brooks, Thomas W. Chase, Henry Beverly, Washington Waller, John H. Brooks, Thornton Fitzbugh, Elzy Harvey, Julius Chamberlain, Alex. Anderson, Richard Ashton, John J. Bollard. Dennis Wallace, Samuel Deane, Moses Tibbs, John Racks, Philip Tyler, Edward Laws, Debner Walker, James F. Williams, John H. Pollard, and Robert Harrison. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report favorably the bill to renew the charter of the Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria Steam Packet Company; between New York and Washington came up also to incorporate the United Aid Society, an as the business of the morning hour, Mr. Inorganization composed of colored men. The committee have also agreed to report favorably Swann speaking in opposition. Before the on the bill proving for an act of incorporation latter gentleman concluded his remarks, the on the bill proving for an act of incorporation for the Island! - tute. The bill to amend and | bill went over .- The joint resolution in refer- with what they considered a menace on the consolidate the several acts establishing and ence to printing Patent Office specifications, part of the United States Government, accomrelating to the Metropolitan police force in the &c., was considered and passed. The census panied with force. The day before the arrival ground, or in the house. Bring it to your own District was to have been considered, but was bill was reported and recommitted .- Among of the Severn at Port-au-Prince a rumor was Safe Bank, placed here for you.

A delegated body, the National Convention of the Colored People of the Nation, which assembled in this city in 1869, created a National citizens in the late rebel States; and to provide brought in the Severn and Dictator, but the two Executive Committee, composed of one member from each State and Territory, with its local board in this city. That local board has been an earnest vigilant committee, it has wielded much influence, been an effective agent for much good, and is destined to wield even a | was one to consolidate the Northern and Southgreater influence in behalf of the people whom it authoritatively represents. It was appointed to act in the political and general interest of the colored people in all sections of the country. In obedience to that trust it held a meeting on Saturday and adopted the petition which appears in our columns to-day, and which we commend to the impartial attention of Congress as a paper on the Georgia question worthy of consideration .- Daily Chronicle, 14th.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY-ALPHA PHI SOCIETY. -- Last Tuesday evening the Alpha Phi Society of Howard University held its quarterly exercises. A number of distinguished guests were present. The order of exercises were arranged

as follows : A critique, by G. W. Mitchell, Alexandria, Va.; oration—the love of fame—by A. C. O'Hear, Charleston, S C .; recitation-the feast of Belshazzar-by John H. Smyth, Philadelphia, Pa.; essay—the unwritten laws of modern so-ciety—by M. W. Moore, Demerara, British Guiana.; oration—national monuments—by J. T. Settle, Hamilton, Ohio.

Discussion—Question: Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scott justifiable? Affirmative—C. N. Otey, Raleigh, N. C. Negative—J. M. Gregory, Cleveland, Ohio.

Musical selections enlivened the proceedings by the band engaged for the occasion.

adopted at the late State convention of colored of 32 year to 10 nays. Legislature in regard to the protection of the were made by Messrs. BECK and DAWES, after rights of colored men has been unheeded, he which the Committee rose. will at once appeal to the President for troops.

WEEK .- The amount of mutilated bank notes | Chair. burned during the past week was \$231,790, notes, \$342,357,350; for deposits of public in favor of an assumption by Congress, that the moneys, \$17,483,500; total, \$350,847,850. Ship-Government of Georgia was merely provisional positories, \$98,000; national banks and others, prolonged executive session. \$231,204: total, \$329,206. Receipts of fractional currency for the past week, \$490,100. duced and referred, one of which provides a Currency burned the past week, \$685,500.

dent laid before the Senate yesterday morning to the financial operations of the Freedmen's a memorial of a Convention of Friends of Bureau went over under the rules .- A joint Baltimore, Phil. i phia, New York, and In- resolution directing the payment of one year's diana, asking an appropriation to build houses, | salary as an Associate Justice of the United purchase wagons, teams, tools, agricultural States Supreme Court to the widow of Edwin implements, live stock, seeds, &c., for the In- M. Stanton, was passed by a vote of 122 yeas dians of the Northern Superintendency. The to 30 nays .- The navy appropriation bill was Vice President, in presenting the petition, reported, and made the special order for the read extracts therefrom showing the benefit of 24th of March.-The deficiency bill was taken such appropriation to keep the Indians from up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. NIBLACK

the temporary absence of Superintendent Jan- The completee rose, after having proceeded to ney from the northern superintendency, that district is in charge of a daughter of Mr. Janney. who has been appointed clerk to the superintendency. A report has been received at the Indian office from that lady stating that Indian matters are quiet.

Hon. W. F. Prosser, of Tennessee, has announced his intention of nominating as a cadet at West Point the colored youth who shall pass the best examination of all competi- Hon. Hiram R. Revels, United States Senator tors in the schools of Nashville.

The Hon. A. G. Riddle and Professor John M. Langston have withdrawn their resignations tendered a few weeks ago to the Howard University law department, and will continue in their professorships.

CONGRESSIONAL.

MARCH S .- IN THE SENATE, the Committee on with intent that they shall be employed in the service of any European prince or State for the purpose of subduing American colonists claiming independence, and providing for the forfeiture of such ships or vessels .- Bills were introduced and referred-to promote the civilization of the Indians and prepare them for the rights of citizenship; for the examination and adjustment of claims of Southern loyalists for stores furnished the army, by a commission of three to be organized by the President.-all scrip at the rate of \$1.25 per acre; in aid of United States, providing that they may be employed in payment of duties on imports to the extent of one-half of each payment.—A resodelegation of colored members of the Georgia lution looking to the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, was submitted adoption of the Bingham amendment arrived and laid over under the rules. -The funding

IN THE House, the principal matter of business was the discussion on the Georgia bill, Messrs. Wood, Cox, and Woodward protesting against its passage, and Mr. BUTLER closing the debate by a speech in its favor. Mr. Bing-HAM's amendment, providing against the vacation of any offices now filled in the State of Georgia, and against the extension of official tenures beyond the terms limited by the State constitution, was adopted by a vote of 115 yeas to 71 nays. The bill then passed by a strict

MARCH 9 .- IN THE SENATE, a petition setting forth that Davis Hatch, an American citizen, was illegally restrained of his liberty by the Dominican Government, and praying for the intervention of this Government in his behalf, was presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations .- Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the conduct of the Spanish Government in Cuba, in its treatment of captured insurgents, and of persons suspected of being in sympathy with them, is cruel, inhuman, and barbarous, and that it deserves the reprobation of the Christian world. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed .- The Judiciary Committee reported the House bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress. An effort to dispose of it at once was objected to, as debate would have the effect of delaying the regular order, which was the funding bill.

The consideration of the latter was resumed.

and also continued at an evening session.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. WOODWARD presented the remonstrating against any change in the general tariff, as suggested by the Free Trade League, and asking a reduction of duty on tea, offee, and other necessaries not produced in this country.- A number of resolutions relating to various matters having been offered and adopted, the bill for the air-line railroad GERSOLL explaining and advocating it, and Mr. | must be allowed to be the judges of their own | larger. postponed on account of the absence of Mayor Bowen, who was expected to have been present and give his views thereon.

other bills introduced were the following—to provide for celebrating the hundreth anniversary of American Independence by holding a tucket and the Haytien man-of-war Terror, late products of mines, at Philadelphia, in 1876; for the auditing and payment of claims of loyal It was also reported by the two pilots who

> States, all of which were referred. MARCH 10 .- IN THE SENATE, several new rules in reference to the consideration of business were adopted.—Among other bills passed ern judicial districts of Florida. - After the introduction of various bills, the funding bill was proceeded with, quite an interesting discussion being had thereon. Copies of the new constilature of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fif- the colored lodges of Ohio, petitioned for charteenth amendments, and other papers, were pre- ters for the lodges under his administration,

homesteads for colored people in the Southern

bill was then resumed.

expiration of the morning hour that bill went over, and the one reducing the number of officers of the army was taken up. Mr. Logan The committee, however, recommended that, spoke in explanation and advocacy of the bill, in the meantime, "acknowledgment be made asserting that the staff of the American army of the principles of Masonic justice to men of of 37,000 men was as large as the staff of the all races, colors, and religions, without distinc-French army of 500,000 men, and as large as tion." They also recommended the repeal of that of the Russian army of 800,000 men. The the resolution of 1847, instructing the refusal

warded to the Clerk, and had read, a commu- account of color, and the proposition is advo nication from colored Senators and members of cated by many of the most prominent masons the Georgia Legislature, which he had received in the State.

A colored delegation from Tennessee, con- by telegraph, protesting against the adoption sisting of Dr. J. B. Young, (chairman,) of Knox- by the Senate of the BINGHAM amendment to viile; Rev. Moses R Johnson, of Nashville; the Georgia bill.-Bills were introduced and re-Rev. J. C. Pavis, of New Market; James H. ferred-to regulate international correspond-Summer and J. C. Napier, of Nashville, accom- ence by telegraphic lines; for the reorganizapanied by Representatives Maynard, Stokes, tion of the navy; and, to promote the securing Proser, Smith, Arnell, and Tillman, and Mr. of efficient seamen for the pavy of the United Spencer, had an interview with the President. States .- The Georgia bill was made the special The delegation was introduced by Hon. Mr. order for Monday.-The funding bill was taken Maynard, when Dr. Young, the chairman, pre- up, and, after the adoption or rejection of a

men, and made a statement of the difficulties IN THE HOUSE, a number of bills allowing apwhich the colored men of Tennessee have to plications for the extension of patents were recontend with. Their appeals to the State au- ported from the Committee on Patents, and therities had been unheeded, he said, and they passed. -The tariff bill was taken up in Comconsultation with the Secretary of War in re- proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency gard to sending more troops to the State. The bill. This bill appropriates an aggregate Congressional delegation of the State seem to amount of \$2,477,711 for deficiencies in the think that as Governor Senter's message to the service of the present fiscal year. Speeches

M'ARCH 12.—The SENATE was not in session; but the House met for general debate as if in TREASURY OPERATIONS DURING THE PAST Committee of the Whole, Mr. COBURN in the

MARCH, 14.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. Sumner making the total amount burned to date \$21, rose to a personal explanation, saying that Gen. 020,589. The amount of bank currency issued | Prim's denial of any propositions for the sale for bills destroyed was \$279,340. The balance or cession of Cuba to the United States, was due for mutilated bank currency outstanding perfectly correct. He also introduced a bill, at this date is \$299,692,949. The amounts of which was referred, to provide for the resumpsecurities held by the Treasurer of the United | tion of specie payments. - The Georgia bill was States in trust for national banks, reported on taken up, Mr. TRUMBALL advocating its passage Saturday, were as follows: For circulating in its present form, and Mr. Stewart arguing ments for the past week to United States de- up to this time. - Adjourned after holding a

IN THE HOUSE, a number of bills were introterritorial government for the District of Columbia, and another to abolish female clerkspeaking in defense of the Democratic and in A FEMALE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.—During arraignment of the Republican party. He was replied to by Messrs. Garfield and Schenck. consider the bill by clauses for amendment.

The Georgia Bill.

In the Senate last Friday Senator Revels, of Mississippi, presented the following protest of members of the Georgia Legislature against the Bingham amendment :

ATLANTA, GA., March 10, 1870.

from Mississippi, U.S. Senate Chamber: The undersigned, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State of a million of men died, or balk and checkmate sion—the thought of it is appalling to me. Georgia, desire you to present this protest to it by legal technicality learned in old times The thought of it brings to my mind every the Senate of the United States when the when the Slave virus poisoned our law. A species of degradation, wretchedness, and sin. Georgia bill comes up for discussion, as you little caution, a fair degree of circumspection are the only representative of our race and color in that body. We urge you to do all in your tween the different Departments of the Govern- leave it off, they would find they would not get power to prevent the adoption of Mr. Bing- ment, and save years of worse than useless, of cheated so much in trading, and would not ham's amendment to the Georgia bill, the re- harmful and angry debate. We beg the loyalsult of which will be to deliver us, bound hand Foreign Relations reported a bill making it a and foot, into the hands of our most bitter and cord of every man whose name is offered them, misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war relentless enemies. We ask your aid and in and see that he belongs naturally, by the confluence. Shall we ask in vain?

> "ATLANTA, GA., March 10, 1870. To the Honorable the Senate of the United

States : "We, as colored men and members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Georgia, representing over ninety thousand (90,000) voters of the State, desire earnestly and solemnly to protest against the adoption by your honorable body of the bill for the admission of Georgia as amended in the House by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and we do so because that, to give protection and the enjoyment of equal rights to all classes of our citizens, it is necessary that such legislation shall be had as will secure the passage of such jury laws as will insure justice to the colored men; of a bill for the promotion of education among all classes, and also such amendment of the election laws as will give a fair, free expression of each citizen's political views. If elections take place this fall, the passage of such bills, which are necessary for our salvation, will engender the most bitter strife and hostility on the part of the white citizens against our race and color. Violence and bloodshed will mark the course of such elections, and a fair expression of the will of the people cannot be had. We shall be driven from the polls, as in the Presidential election, by armed and organized bands of rebels, and our State given over to the guidance and control of the most extreme men of the Democratic party. We respectfully ask your honorable body that the bill passed December 22d may be given full

Signed by three Senators and sixteen members of the House of Representatives of Georgia.

The United States and Hayti.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, dated Cape Haytien, February 12. The United States steamers Severn and Dictator arrived at Portau-Prince on the 9th of February. Admiral Poor had called upon the Provisional President. and, after the usual exchange of courtesies, acquainted him with the object of his visit to that port. The President summoned his cabinet, and the Admiral explained the instructions he had received from his Government, namely: That negotiations were pending between the United States and San Domingo, and while termined with its whole power to prevent interference on the part of the Haytien or any other government with that of the Dominicans. and if any attempt should be made upon Dominicans during the negotiations under the petitions of 1,135 laboring men of his district, Haytien or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag,

and would provoke hostility in return. The President and Secretary of State of Hayti then expressed the hope that the friendly relations now existing between Hayti and the that while they were aware of their weakness they knew their rights, and would maintain them to the best of their ability, and that they policy. Admiral Poor afterwards learned, unofficially, that the authorities were displeased national exposition of arts, manufactures, and the Pequot, in consequence of the protection given by the former to the American consul. accounts did not agree. An investigation by the Admiral proved the rumor to be without foundation. The following Haytien vessels hard times? were at anchor at Port-au-Prince : Maratanza, Quaker City, Alexandre Petion, (Galatea,) and Mount Vernon, a transport. The Quaker City

THE COLORED FREE MASONS .- At a recent session of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic well to your own home and family now for the tution of Texas, the ratification by the Legis- fraternity of Ohio, W. T. Boyd, the Master of sented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. and proposed to transfer them to the jurisdic-AT AN EVENING SESSION, like action was taken tion of the Grand Lodge; or, as an alternative, with a copy of the proceedings of the Texas proposed the recognition of the colored Grand Legislature in the election of United States Lodge, so as to work coequally and in harmony. Senators, and the consideration of the funding | The petition was referred to the committee, who returned a report that they must ask IN THE HOUSE, Mr. SWANN continued and further time to inquire into the present condiconcluded his argument against the New York | tion and the history of the organization of the and Washington air-line railroad bill. At the petitioning lodges, and requested that they be

bill was then considered by sections, and, after the adoption or rejection of various amendments, it was passed without division.

The resolution of colored men for the degrees of Freemasonry. These recommendations were all adopted. In Iowa, also, a move-MARCH 11.—IN THE SENATE, Mr. REVELS for- ment is on foot to abolish all distinctions on

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. Supreme Court.

We have no right to intrude into the Senate's Executive Session. Hence we are not competent judges of the propriety of Mr. Hoar's rejection. If we make up an opinion, either from our own knowledge of the man, or from the list of Senators who voted for and against him, we should say his rejection was a very sented the President with a copy of resolutions number of amendments, it was passed by a vote grave mistake. Disagreeing, as he does, with many of the opinions maintained in these columns, he has always sustained the War powers of Congress and led the way in supporting most of the War measures of the Government. Above all, he is a thoroughly honest and incor- renewedly pledge ourselves to be more painshad decided to ask for national assistance. The mittee of the Whole, Mr. McCarrny speaking ruptible man. At such a moment as this we cannot afford to deny to such a man, of marked power to help them, and would at once hold a the tariff bill was laid aside, and the Committee ability, and recognized learning, a place on the Supreme Bench.

Whatever motives led Senators to vote against him, we trust that all future nominations will be scrutinized as inexorably. The Supreme Bench is to be our last battle-ground. Any one who analyzes the opposition to loval measures in the Senate, led by Mr. Trumbull, can see how closely such Republicans affiliate with the New York World and the unsubdued Democracy. All the war measures of the last five years are to be attacked, exactly as Douglass twenty years ago, attacked the Missouri compromise. In that great debate the Trumbull faction will join Lee and Vallandigham. The armies will be Loyalty, Common Sense and Sound Law against Rebellion, Personal Pique and Nisi Prius pedants trying to swell themselves out to the dimensions of Statesmen. The Slave War began in the Supreme Court. There, owing to the heedlessness of Story and the bitter pro-slavery of Taney, it gained its first victories. Had Congress done its duty. the Rebellion would never again have lifted its head after Appomattox. Had the loyal majority moved relentlessly and promptly on, as Sumner and Stevens would have had them, Trumbull and Garret Davis would have gone and the people are almost lost in wonder at the CIVILIZING THE INDIANS. - The Vice Presi- ships .- A resolution calling for information as under with Lee. As it is, the battle is to be fought over again before the Supreme Bench. The only thing that can prevent this is such a speedy, universal and full industrial reconstruction as will float the South far beyond the possibility of these robel dreams. Failing that, foxy Trumbull takes the place of lion Lee; and we shall see the grand issues

ple. There are over three thousand of these that have been floated in cannon smoke, remanded to the wordy atmosphere of Courts. Hence every step relating to the Supreme Court should be taken with the greatest circumspection. We like Mr. Wilson's proposal to enlarge the number of the Judges, provided if each of these two thousand men should put men who have learned something since 1850, and hove studied law in the school of Marshall for tobacco, there would be added to the Bank, and Winter Davis, of Thaddeus Stevens and Butler and Sumner can be added to the present Bench. They must also be lawyers, not can- say that those using tobacco should stop it, but didates for a Democratic nomination to the Presidency.

We make a great mistake when we choose Fitz John Porter, McClellan and Halleck to lead us in the fight. Chase is a poor copy of it all the time, whether they have bread or not. McClellan. Supersede him or outvote him and if the price were double, and other circumwith a legal Thomas or Grant. We warn the stances the same, none the less tobacco would Senate that it is choosing its masters: men be used. who are to sit in judgment on the war and either carry forward the great work for which half Whisky is a subject above my comprehen-I will avoid grave and dangerous conflicts beists of the Senate to probe to the quick the restitution of his mind, to the progressive party. themselves, and teach it to the little ones. The questions which are to come before him involve all the issues of the war. The decision of them is to be the sealing of the great

War Deed. When the Revolution closed, in 1789, with the adoption of the Constitution, its results were uncertain until Marshall stamped and sealed them, with solemn guaranty, in the Supreme Court. To him as much, perhaps more, than to any other one man we owe the shape of our Government. His work in deciding the great constitutional questions of that day place him among the two or three most illustrious Americans. His name will be remembered long after that of every President, except Washington and Jefferson, and perhaps Lincoln, has been often result in a competency, and sometimes forgotten. Had Chase not been befooled by Democratic lies, he would have seen that his was the greatest place in the nation to-day. A wholesome ambition would have been more than satisfied with this opportunity to make his name live, with four or five others, in the thousands of years to come, when public gratitude shall cherish the few history can afford to save for us. But a childish greed for drum and trumpet fame has robbed us of him. It is an ill fortune when a triumphant party has to the day it is indispensable that the Cashier be fortify its gains against the weakness or wickedness of its own leaders. But such is our fate; and, as history shows us, by no means an uncommon one in the experience of nations. Death alone saved the French Revolution from the treachery of Mirabeau. The Long Parliament with difficulty defended itself against the perfidy of Strafford, and was finally subdued by the treason of Cromwell. Had Pym or averted. Let us trust that our trial-hour will find our Hampden and Pym in the Senate.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

ITEMS FROM THE BRANCHES.

AUGUSTA BRANCH. Men and women of Agusta:

For the past eighteen months you have done finely. The Bank now firmly stands at \$32.-000. Eight hundred and fitty persons have deposited their money in this Congress-chartered once asked the secret of true oratory; "action." Savings Bank. If the sum was divided equal- said he, "action, action!" And so we repeat they were pending this Government had de- ly among them, each one would have thirty- to our patrons and readers the essential truth seven and a half dollars, but, owing to the this wise man uttered; if you wish to be rich. small amounts deposited, many of them have if you desire to be possessed of a decent commuch less. We understand that some of our petence, you must save, save, save! Save the richest colored men do not use this Bank, but | pennies; the dollars are of little account if you prefer a National Bank, or a State-chartered will care for the pennies. The ocean is made Bank to our institution. We are also aware up of drops; the mountains of grains. A forthat large sums of specie and greenbacks are tune does not come by accident very often; and buried in the earth, or stored away in trunks, when it does, it is, like the seared hills of the boxes, mattresses and in other places, often desert, blown up in one day, and blown away United States would not be interrupted, and losing it by mysterious hands, when the owner in the next. No good, solid wealth comes in a is away. A wise person will rather place it day. A man getting used to the pennies, and is contested. Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, 1 vacancies. A full House would have 245 members. where it will be safe, as well as growing handling them well, knows how to use and

> Have you to sed it into land, houses or useful make the true and proper use of wealth by property? I not, leave it no longer in the helping himself and benefitting others with it.

turned into stock? Is there none laid by in this responsible Savings Bank, where, whatever happens, it will be ready for you?

busy season lasts not all the year? Horse-flesh We have so often illustrated to our friends the may die, drays break. Are you prepared for rapid growth a saved penny makes, that all our

a house and home, self-owned? House-servants! Young, lively and prompt, tient watcher is well aware of it, a great, strong who will you serve when old and weak? Look | tree.

may be rich when old. money to use in times of want. No one is well spends or squanders his money is always conpaid, who, by close pinching, cannot save a suming; the one who saves is always produfew dollars every year. But men and women cing. By and by when age or sickness comes, who waste their wages, if any do, do not de- these saved pennies, this accumulated fund in

worthy of higher wages. an institution as this. Trust that which bene- saved his pennies, is generally comfortable in It was approved by Abraham Lincoln, and continues to be encouraged by your best pelled him to avoid the small vices which eat friends, including all the great and good men into the sap and tissues of life, and he sits and women of your race.

D. A. RITTER. BEAUFORT BRANCH

Mr. Editor: A full and enthusiastic meet- The increase of deposits for the month of ing of our Advisory Committee was held on February, 1870, is over \$90,000, and since the their last regular meeting day, Dec. 30th, 1869. 1st day of December last \$239,000.

The very appropriate circular of Col. D. L. Eaton Actuary, in regard to the duties of the Cashiers, and Committees towards the Banks and Decositors was read, and listened to with

turn events have taken. The deposits of the

Branch are increasing, and many new deposi-

Bank an equal amount only. It is true, if it

is strange, that men who use tobacco will have

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.

and istelled	to with Algorited. Brisissipin.
marked attention Aften	Willard Warner1871 Adelbert Ames18
marked attention. After many very	Interest- George E. Sponcer. 1873 Hiram R. Revels. 187
ing and pertinent remarks in its fa	Arkansas. Missouri.
d: 1)	NOT Were Alex. Mc onald
offered by most of the members prese	ont it was Benjamin F. R. ce
unanimously	Cantornia , regrusta.
un-animously	Cornelius Cole
Resolved, "That we recognize the	Eugene Casserly*1875 Thomas W. Tipton187
That we recognize the	necessity Connecticut. Nevada.
for more efficient action on the part of	f all true Orris S. Ferry 1878 James W. Nye 187
City and the part of	Wm A. Buckingham 1875 William M. Stewart 187
friends of the Freedman's Bank to pr	romote its Delaware. New Hampshire.
spannes and artend its ind.	Williard Saulsburg*1871 Aaron H. Cragin
success and extend its influence; and	that we Thomas F. Bayard* 1875 James W. Patterson 187
renewedly pledge ourselves to be mo	Florida. New Jersey
breake ourselves to be 1110	re pains- Thomas W. Osborn1873 Alexander G. Cattell187
taking in setting forth to the people, th	ne benefits Abijah Gilbert
to number to them all the	Georgia. New York.
to accrue to them and to the comm	nunity in Homer V. M. Miller*1871 Roscoe Conkling
general, by the greater prosperity of th	Donk Joshua dili
8 of the greater prosperity of the	ne Bank." Plinois. North Carolina.
An earnest consultation was then	held for Richard Yates
more than and their	neid for Lyman trumbull
more than an hour as to the best men	ans to re- Oliver P. Morton
ist and eradicate the growing evil	of intem- Daniel D. Pratt
and cradicate the growing evil	of intent. Jowa. Oregon.
perance.	J. B. Howell
It was fault, but I but	James Harian
It was finally determined that pers	onal per- Kansas. Pennsylvania.
sistent effort on the part of every me	ember by Edmund G Ross
the cast on the part of every me	Samuel C. Pomeroy1873 John Scott187
direct appeal or otherwise, should be	made un. Kentucky. Rhode Island
til this 1 to at 1 to 1	Inomast . McCreery 1871 Henry B. Anthony 187
til this destroying vice should be arre	ested. Garrett Davis*1873 William Sprague187
Very truly yours,	Louisiana South Carolina
	John S. Harris 1871 Thos. J. Robertson 187
Nelson R. Sco	Wm Pitt Kellogg1873 Fred'k A. cawyer187
***************************************	Maine. Tennessee
	Cash. Lot M. Morrill
	Hannibal Hamlin1875 Wm. G. Brownlow187
TALLAHASSEE BRANCH.	Maryland. Texas.
The Proodman's C. 1 m	George Vickers*1873 (Vacant)
The Freedmen's Savings and Tr	ust Com- Wm. Hamilton*,1875 Fermont.
pany, to the great gratification of the	e deposi- Henry wilson
	Charles Sumner
tors, and colored people generally of	this city, Charles Sumner 1875 Michigan. John F. Lewis
has effected the number of it i	tiful fire Jacob M. Howard
has effected the purchase of the beau	Vachariah Chandler 1975 West Chandler
proof building known as the "Union	Rank " Winnesota Waitman T Willey 187
in what is the case Culot	Daniel S Norton*1871 Arthur I. Boreman187
in which it has been doing business	for some Alexander Ramsey 1875: Wisconsin
time past This is one of the f	Timothy O. Howe 187
time past. This is one of the finest,	Matt. H. Carpenter 187
finest, bank building in the State of	Florida, Republicans, 9; Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A ful
and the seal of the state of	Senate would contain 74 members.
and the people are almost lost in won-	dor at the The Sanatar of at the General and Visite t

tors have been added since the purchase, but Alabama, 1—Alfred E. Buck. 2—Charles W. Ruckley. 3—Robert S. Heflin. the number of depositors is nothing compared to what it should be. In the county of Leon 4—Charles Hayes there are about twelve thousand colored peo-6---Sherman.* vere elected in August, and men, and full two-thirds of them use tobacco, and the lowest amount that I can find that one Arkansas. man uses in a day is five cents worth. Now, 1--Logan H. Root. 2—Authony A. C. Rogers.*
3—Thomas Boles. California. 1—Samuel B. Axtel. in the Bank an equal amount only to that spent 2—Auron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson. in small deposits, \$2,800 per month. I do not

1—Julius Strong. 2—Stephen W. Kellogg. -H. H. Starkweather. -William H. Barnum. what I mean is for them to lay in the Savings Delaware. Benjamin T. Biggs.* Georgia.

[Seven Districts. No election yet held for Members of the XLIst Congress. The Members of the last ongress 22—John C. Churchill. were these:]
1—J. W. Clift. 2-Nelson Tift *

If a great many people who drink would -Norman B. Judd. 2-John F. Farnsworth 3-H. C. Burchard. 4-John B. Hawley. even have so much torn money on hand that 5-Ebon C. Ingersoll 6-Burton C. Cook. 8-Shelby M. Cullom

Saving is an art. Let the people learn it WM. STEWARD, Cashier. SAVANNAH BRANCH. Depositors, and those who contemplate be-

coming depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank, are reminded that all sums of five dollars and upwards deposited on or before Monday, March 21st, will be entitled to interest from the first day of the month. In this connection we would also state that

they can't pass.

any sum, however small, is received on deposit. The smallest beginnings in the Savings Bank in a fortune. Let no one "despise the day of small things." "Cent by cent we grow rich." The Bank is open every business day at nine

o clock-not a minute earlier-and closes at five o'clock-not a minute later. On Saturday the Bank is open until 73 P. M. Depositors will confer a favor by coming to the Bank during those hours. In closing the accounts for free from interruption.

There is no doubt, we think, but that the deposits on hand in this Branch will reach the sum of one hundred thousand dollars by April ; and if every reader of this paper will deposit all he or she can, and then urge father, mother, brothers, sisters, children, friends, and Hampden survived, even this might have been neighbors to deposit all they can, the amount will exceed even the sum stated. Let us try. No one shoots lower for aiming high.

I. W. Brinckerhoff, Cashier. Notice.

Dividend at rate of five per cent. was deelared by the Board on all sums of \$5 and upwards in the Bank, under our rules, at the meet-

ing of the Board in March. Save! Save! Save!

One of the grand old orators of Greece was handle the dollars without harm to himself or Farmers' Is your money well invested. others; yes, better than that, knows how to

Money is good when properly used; but as dangerous as poison when improperly used. Storekeepers! Is all the money you possess | So, we repeat again the refrain with which

Save by not spending so much; not spending anything for liquor or foolish and needless luxu-Draymen! Do you keep in mind that the ries, as tobacco or cigars, or fashionable dress. readers must know by this time that placing a Mechanics! Is there no cessation to work, cent at interest is like planting an acorn- The no sickness, no time of need, no faint vission of cent, like the acorn, will grow slowly but surely and strongly, and become, before even the pa-

Then read the head line of this article again,

future. Save when you are young, that you fix the true secret of money-making in your minds, and so, kind reader, you will become a Every person who works ought to have better and a more useful citizen. The man who serve to have a larger sum than just to live. our Bank, or in a farm, or in Government bonds, Save what you can, and you will be deemed will be like a sheet anchor. Then, while the giddy spendthrift shivers and pines in want and Let all abandon that faithlessness in so noble poverty, the thrifty man who has saved, saved, body, serene in mind, his economy having comunder his own vine and fig-tree with a decent abundance of this world's goods

Gain.

Term exp ..

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not bee HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. New Hampshire 2—Aaron F. Stevens 3—Jacob Benton. New Jersey. 1-William Moore. 2—Charles Haight. 3—John T. Bird.* 4-John Hill 5-Orestes Cleveland.

1—Henry A. Reeves.* 2—John G. Shumaker 3—Henry W. Slocum.
4—John Fox.
5—John Morrissey.
6—Samuel S. Cox.
8 7-Harvey C. Calkin. 8-James Brooks.* 9-Fernando Wood 10-Clarkson N. Potter. 11-George W. Greene. 12-John H. Ketcham. 13-John A. Griswold.* 14—Stephen L. Mayhem.
15—Adolphus H. Tanner. 18—Orange Ferriss. 17—William A. Wheeler.

23—Dennis McCarthy 24—George W. Cowles 25—William H. Kelse 26—Giles W. Hotchki 27-Hamilton Ward 28-Noah Davis, jr. 29-John Fisher. 30-David S. Bennett 31-Porter Sheldon --Clinton L. Cobb. 2—David Heaton. 3—Oliver H. Dockery 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash. 6—Francis E. Shober 7—Plato Durham.*

1-Peter W. Strader. 10-Albert G. Burr.* 2-Job E. Stevens 3-Robert C. Schenck 4-William Lawrence. 12—John B. Hay. 13—John M. Crebs.* 5-William Mungen.* 6-John A. Smith i-Wm. E. Niblack.* 7—James J. Winans. 8—John Beatty. 9—Edw. F. Dickinson 3-Wm. S. Holman. -Geo. W. Jalian. 10-Truman H. Hoag.⁵ 11-John T. Wilson. 12-Phil. Van Trump * 5—John Coburn. 6—Daniel W. Voorhees. 13—George W. Morgan 14—Mart n Welker. 9-John P. C. Shanks 15-Eliakim H. Moor 16—John A. Bingham 17—Jacob A. Ambler. 11-Jasper Packard. 18—William H. Upson 19—James A. Garfield 1-George W. McCrary 1-Joseph S. Smith.

Pennsylvania.
1—Samuel J. Randall.
2—Charles O'Neill.
3—John Moffet.*

4-William D Kelle

-John R. Reading.

6-John D. Stiles.

7-Wash. Townsend

8-J. Lawrence Getz

9-Oliver J. Dickey.

15-Richard J. Halde

16-John Cessna. 17-Daniel J. Morrell.

18-Wm. H. Armstrong

9-Glenni W. Scofield

20-Calvin W. Gilfillar

21—[Contested.] 22—James 8. Negley.

23-Darwin Phelps. 24-Joseph B. Donley Rhode Island.

1—Thomas A. Jencke 2—Nathan F. Dixon.

South Carolina 1—(Resigned.) 2—C. C. Bowen. 3—Solomon D. Hoge. 4—W. D. Simpson.*

Tennessee,
At Large—John B. Rogers
1—Roderick R. Butler.
2—Horace Maynard.

3—William B. Stokes 4—Lewis Tillman.

5—William F. Prosse 6—Samuel M. Arnell.

1-Chas. W. Willard 2-Luke P. Poland.

1-Halbert E. Paine

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10-Henry L. Cake. 11-Daniel M. Van Auken.

12—George W. Woodward.* 13—Ulysses Mercur. 14—John B. Packer.

4-Wm. Loughridge 6-Frank W. Palme 1-Sidney Clarke. Kentucky 1—Lawrence S. Trimble. -(Resigned.) -J. Proctor Knott.

-Boyd Winchester. James B. Beck. -Louis St. Martin 2-Lewis A. Sheldo -Michael Ryan.

Maine. 1—John Lynch. 2—Samuel P. Morrill. -James G. Blaine -John A. Peters. -- Thomas Swann. 4-Patrick Ha 5--Frederick Stone.

1-Samuel Hambleton. 1-James Buffington. 2-Oakes Ames -Ginery Twitchell. 4—Samuel Hooper. 5—Benjamin F. Butler. 6—Nathaniel P. Banks.

7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn. 10-Henry L. Dawes. 2-Wm. L. Stoughton 4-Thomas W. Ferry. 5-Omer D. Conger. 6-Randolph Strickland.

-Merton S Wilkinson 2-Eugene M. Wilson. Mississippi.
1-George E. Harris.
2-J. L. Morphis.
3-J. C. W. McKee. 4-L. W. Perce. -Gustavus A. Finkolbur -Sempronius H. Boyd

5-Samuel S. Burdett 6-Robert T. Van Horn 7-Joel F. Asper. 8-John F. Benjamin 2—Benj. F. Hopkins 3—Amasa Cobb. 9-David P. Dver -John Taffe. 4-Chas. A. Eldridge. 5-Philetus Sawyer. 6-Cad. C. Washburn. 1-Thomas Fitch. Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives, 157; Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia,

Virginia. 1—Richard S. Ayer. 2—James H. Platt. 3—Charles H. Porter 4—George W. Booker 5—Robert Ridgway. 6—William Milnes, jr 7—Lewis McKenzie. 8-J. K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Segar. on this subject: West Virginio 1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrev 3—John S. Witcher.

country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowllargely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and edu cation! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and equitable system of apprenticeship; in the sec-ond place, that for every day's labor given we UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us : and thirdly, since we believe that the intelligence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their iudusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store. wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of pros-pective good which we and other laboring classes C. B. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.

JAT COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.

HEMRY D. COOKE, Washington. Vice President.

MMIRSON W. PERT, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

J. HWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director. see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly carnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the de-

PIFTEENTH STREET.

OPPOSITE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

PROSPECTUS

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.

EDITED BY COLORED MEN.

A new journal, to be called the NEW ERA devoted especially to the promotion of the Po litical, Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious im provement, will be issued weekly in Washington City, D. C., commencing January 12, 1870.

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judg ment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent public men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established

The New Era will partake of a two-fold nature-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. Upon all questions involving the especial in-

terests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the NEW EBA will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government. such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the free States.

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last. indicating the views and policy of the New Era

"For our own good and the welfare of our edge we would energise, direct, and make more furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

velopment of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers. The NEW ERA will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influence.

The subscription price of the New Era will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 5 copies for \$10, in advance. Address Publishers NEW ERA. Lock Box No. 31,

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1870.